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TENT AND FRAME FOR AUTOMATIC UMBRELLA STYLE CANOPY TENTS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates, in general, to frames for automatic umbrella style canopy tents and tents including the frames and, more particularly, to a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents and a tent including the frame, 10 which is configured to be expanded or collapsed in a manner similar to the motion of a conventional umbrella, and in which spreaders, coupled at first ends thereof to a spreader holder and coupled at second ends thereof to upper ribs, thus expanding or collapsing the upper ribs in radial directions in 15 response to upward or downward movement of the spreader holder, are configured as extendible members, thus allowing a user to easily and quickly pitch or close the tent without applying strong force to the frame, and reliably locking the tent frame in an expanded state, thereby securely maintaining 20 the pitched state of the tent even if excessively high external force is applied to the pitched tent.

2. Description of the Related Art

Generally, so-called "canopy tents" among a variety of 25 conventional tents used for outdoor activities, such as

camping, are specifically designed tents of a new idea, which are configured to be easily and quickly pitched or closed, thus being convenient to users.

The canopy tents are also called "collapsible tents" or "folding tents". The canopy tents can be automatically and quickly pitched or closed when the tent frames are expanded or collapsed by users at desired places, so that the canopy tents can be called "automatic tents", and contribute to the convenience of users.

Conventional automatic tents have been classified into several types. As an example, a conventional automatic umbrella style canopy tent configured to be pitched or closed in a manner similar to the motion of a conventional automatic umbrella will be described herein below.

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a conventional frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents. FIG. 2 is a front view illustrating an automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the above-mentioned frame when the tent is fully pitched. FIG. 3 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the frame when the tent is collapsed.

As shown in the drawings, the conventional frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents is a collapsible frame comprising a rib holder 12, with a plurality of upper ribs 1 coupled by hinges to the upper end of the rib holder 12 in

radial directions such that the upper ribs 1 can be extended in radial directions when pitching the tent. A stopper 20 is mounted to the lower end of the rib holder 12. Integrally formed at the lower end of the rib holder 12 is a rope connector 14 to hold a tension rope 31 extending from the center of the ceiling part of the canopy of the tent 30 as shown in FIG. 2.

A spreader holder 16 is movably fitted over a shank part of the rib holder 12 such that the spreader holder 16 is movable upwards and downwards along the shank part of the rib holder 12. A plurality of collapsible spreaders 2 is coupled by hinges to the external surface of the spreader holder 16 in radial directions so that the spreaders 2 can be extended in radial directions when pitching the tent. The spreaders 2 are also coupled to respective hinge joints of the upper ribs 1.

An elastic spring 18 is fitted over the shank part of the rib holder 12, and elastically biases the spreader holder 16, thus maintaining a predetermined gap between the spreader holder 16 and the top end of the rib holder 12 when the tent is in a pitched state.

The operation of the automatic umbrella style canopy tent with the conventional frame having the above-mentioned construction will be described herein below.

FIG. 2 is a front view illustrating an automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the conventional frame when the tent

is fully pitched. FIG. 3 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the conventional frame when the tent is collapsed.

When a user desires to close the pitched tent 30, the
5 conventional frame is manipulated as follows.

To close the pitched tent, a user holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at positions around the lower parts of the upper ribs 1, and forces the two selected upper ribs 1 inwards and downwards. Thus, the lower parts of
10 all of the upper ribs 1 are collapsed downwards and closed at the same time.

After all of the upper ribs 1 have been completely closed, a plurality of lower ribs 3 coupled to the upper ribs 1 by the hinge joints is folded upwards around the joints, so
15 that the tent 30 is completely collapsed (see FIG. 3).

During the above-mentioned tent collapsing action, the spreader holder 16, movably fitted over the shank part of the rib holder 12, is moved upwards along the shank part of the rib holder as it is forced upwards by the spreaders 2 coupled
20 by the hinge joints to the upper ribs 1. The spreader holder 16 thus reaches an upper position on the rib holder 12.

During the above-mentioned upward movement of the spreader holder 16 along the shank part of the rib holder 12, the spreader holder compresses the spring 18 which is fitted
25 over the shank part of the rib holder 12 at the position above

the spreader holder 16.

When a user desires to pitch the closed tent 30, the tent frame is manipulated as follows.

To pitch the closed tent, the user opens the folded lower
5 ribs 3 from the closed upper ribs 1 by forcing the ends of the
folded lower ribs 3 outwards and downwards, and holds any two
diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at lower parts around the
hinge joints 1a prior to forcing the two selected upper ribs 1
upwards and outwards. When the two selected upper ribs 1 are
10 forced upwards and outwards by the user as described above,
all of the upper ribs 1 are elastically rotated upwards and
fully opened at one time by the restoring force of the spring
18. Thus, the tent 30 is fully pitched (see FIG. 2).

During the above-mentioned tent pitching action, the
15 spreader holder 16, movably fitted over the shank part of the
rib holder 12, is moved downwards along the shank part by the
restoring force of the spring 18. The downward movement of
the spreader holder 16 along the rib holder 12 extends the
spreaders 2, while the extending action of the spreaders 2
20 promotes the extending action of the upper ribs 1.

When the user applies downward pressure to the spreader
holder 16 after the tent 30 has been fully pitched, the
spreader holder 16 is moved downwards along the shank part of
the rib holder 12 due both to the pressure applied by the user
25 to the spreaders 16 and to the restoring force of the elastic

spring 18.

Thus, the position of the spreaders 2 is changed to incline the spreaders 2 such that the outside ends of the spreaders 2 are positioned higher than the inside ends of the spreaders 2 coupled to the spreader holder 16. Due to the inclination of the spreaders 2, the fully extended state of the frame 10 is locked so that the frame 10 supporting the fully pitched tent 30 can be retained in its fully extended state even if an external impact is undesirably applied to the pitched tent 30.

The automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the above-mentioned conventional frame is advantageous in that the tent can be easily and quickly pitched and closed, and the frame has a simple structure. However, due to the elastic spring 18, the number of elements constituting the tent frame is increased and, furthermore, the elasticity of the spring 18 is gradually reduced by the repeated pitching and closing motion of the tent frame. The tent frame 10 is locked in its extended state due both to the gradient of the spreaders 2 and to the restoring force of the elastic spring without using a separate locking device, so that, when a strong external force is applied to the pitched tent, the tent may be collapsed (to be closed).

Furthermore, the conventional automatic umbrella style canopy tent is configured such that the tent frame is actuated

by a spring, so that the tent frame must use a spring having high elasticity. The spreaders are coupled to both the spreader holder and the upper ribs without using a means for absorbing shock, so that, when a strong impact is applied to the spreaders, the spreaders may be broken and injure a user.

Therefore, in an effort to overcome the problems of the conventional automatic umbrella style canopy tent, Korean Utility Model Registration No. 0344232 (Title of the Device: Frame for Automatic Umbrella Style Canopy Tents) has been proposed. This tent frame uses an elastic spring in the same manner as the conventional frame for the automatic umbrella style canopy tent, and uses a separate locking device, so that the tent frame has an undesirably complex structure, and forces a user to repeatedly lock and unlock the tent using the locking device, thus being inconvenient to the user.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the present invention has been made keeping in mind the above problems occurring in the prior art, and an object of the present invention is to provide a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents and a tent including the frame, in which spreaders, coupled at first ends thereof to a spreader holder and coupled at second ends thereof to upper ribs, thus expanding or collapsing the upper ribs in radial

directions in response to upward or downward movement of the spreader holder, are configured as extendible members, thus allowing a user to easily and quickly pitch or close the tent without applying strong force to the frame.

5 Another object of the present invention is to provide a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents and a tent including the frame, which is automatically and reliably locked in an expanded state without using a separate locking device, thereby securely maintaining the pitched state of the
10 tent, even if excessively high external force is applied to the pitched tent, and being convenient to the user.

 In order to accomplish the above objects, the present invention may provide a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, comprising: a rib holder with a plurality of
15 upper ribs rotatably coupled to the rib holder in radial directions; a connection member mounted to the rib holder; a spreader holder engaging with the connection member and being movable upwards and downwards; a plurality of spreaders each coupled at respective ends thereof to a corresponding upper
20 rib and to the spreader holder, thus expanding or closing the upper ribs in radial directions in response to upward or downward movement of the spreader holder; and a stopper mounted to a lower end of the connection member and preventing the spreader holder from being removed from the connection
25 member, wherein each of the spreaders comprises a first

spreader part and a second spreader part into which the first spreader part is inserted such that the first spreader part is extendible, with a spring installed in the second spreader part and causing the first spreader part to be extended, so
5 that a repulsive force acts both on the first and on the second spreader parts due to the restoring force of the spring when the tent is pitched, thus restricting a range of movement of the spreader holder, and securely maintaining a locked state of the tent frame, and preventing the pitched tent from
10 being undesirably closed.

Furthermore, the present invention may provide a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, comprising: a rib holder with a plurality of upper ribs rotatably coupled to the rib holder in radial directions; a connection member mounted
15 to the rib holder; a spreader holder engaging with the connection member and being movable upwards and downwards; a plurality of spreaders each coupled at respective ends thereof to a corresponding upper rib and to the spreader holder, thus expanding or closing the upper ribs in radial directions in
20 response to upward or downward movement of the spreader holder; and a stopper mounted to a lower end of the connection member and preventing the spreader holder from being removed from the connection member, wherein each of the spreaders comprises a first spreader part and a second spreader part,
25 wherein the rear part of the first spreader part has a

diameter reduced compared to a diameter of the front part of the first spreader part, and the second spreader part comprises a hollow body which has a diameter capable of receiving the rear part of the first spreader part therein
5 such that the first spreader part is extendible, with a spring provided on the rear part of the first spreader part and causing the first spreader part to be extended, so that a repulsive force acts both on the first and on the second spreader parts due to the restoring force of the spring when
10 the tent is pitched, thus restricting a range of movement of the spreader holder, and securely maintaining a locked state of the tent frame, and preventing the pitched tent from being undesirably closed.

Furthermore, the present invention may provide a frame
15 for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, comprising: a rib holder with a plurality of upper ribs rotatably coupled to the rib holder in radial directions; a connection member mounted to the rib holder; a spreader holder engaging with the connection member and being movable upwards and downwards; a
20 plurality of spreaders each coupled at respective ends thereof to a corresponding upper rib and to the spreader holder, thus expanding or closing the upper ribs in radial directions in response to upward or downward movement of the spreader holder; and a stopper mounted to a lower end of the connection
25 member and preventing the spreader holder from being removed

from the connection member, wherein each of the spreaders comprises: front and rear stoppers provided at front and rear ends of the spreader, respectively; a movable block provided on the spreader at a position between the front and rear
5 stoppers and integrated with a coupling rod coupled to each of the upper ribs; and a spring provided on the spreader at a position behind the movable block, thus allowing the movable block to be movable, so that a repulsive force acts both on the coupling rod of the movable block and on the spreader due
10 to the restoring force of the spring when the tent is pitched, thus restricting a range of movement of the spreader holder, and securely maintaining a locked state of the tent frame, and preventing the pitched tent from being undesirably closed.

In addition, the frame may further comprise: a rope
15 connector mounted to the lower end of the stopper and holding a tension rope which extends from the center of a ceiling part of a canopy of the tent, thus preventing the center of the ceiling part of the canopy from sagging when the tent is pitched.

20 Furthermore, the present invention may also provide an automatic umbrella style canopy tent comprising the above-mentioned frame.

The frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents and the canopy tent including the frame according to the present
25 invention are advantageous in that the spreaders to expand or

collapse the upper ribs in radial directions in response to upward or downward movement of the spreader holder are configured as extendible members, thus allowing a user to easily and quickly pitch or close the tent. Furthermore, the tent frame is automatically and reliably locked in an expanded state without using a separate locking device, thereby securely maintaining the pitched state of the tent, even if excessively high external force is applied to the pitched tent, and being convenient to the user.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view illustrating a conventional frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents:

FIG. 2 is a front view illustrating an automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the conventional frame when the tent is fully pitched;

FIG. 3 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the conventional frame when the tent is collapsed;

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view illustrating

important elements of a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating the assembled
5 frame of FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a front view illustrating the frame according to the first embodiment of the present invention when a tent having the frame is collapsed;

FIG. 7 is a front view illustrating the frame according
10 to the first embodiment of the present invention when the tent having the frame is fully pitched;

FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view illustrating important elements of a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, according to a second embodiment of the present
15 invention;

FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating the assembled frame of FIG. 8;

FIG. 10 is a front view illustrating the frame according to the second embodiment of the present invention when a tent
20 having the frame is collapsed;

FIG. 11 is a front view illustrating the frame according to the second embodiment of the present invention when the tent having the frame is fully pitched;

FIG. 12 is an exploded perspective view illustrating
25 important elements of a frame for automatic umbrella style

canopy tents, according to a third embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating the assembled frame of FIG. 12;

5 FIG. 14 is a front view illustrating the frame according to the third embodiment of the present invention when a tent having the frame is collapsed; and

FIG. 15 is a front view illustrating the frame according to the third embodiment of the present invention when the tent
10 having the frame is fully pitched.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The above and other objects, features and other
15 advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which the same reference numerals are used throughout the different drawings to designate the same or similar components.

20 Herein below, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 4 is an exploded perspective view illustrating important elements of a frame for automatic umbrella style
25 canopy tents, according to a first embodiment of the present

invention. FIG. 5 is a perspective view illustrating the assembled frame of FIG. 4.

As shown in the drawings, the frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents according to the first embodiment of the present invention comprises a rib holder 11, with a plurality of upper ribs 1 rotatably coupled to the rib holder 11 in radial directions. A connection member 12 is mounted to the rib holder 11. Further, a spreader holder 16 is movably fitted over a shank part of the connection member 12 such that the spreader holder 16 is movable upwards and downwards along the shank part of the connection member 12. A plurality of spreaders 2 is coupled at first ends thereof to the spreader holder 16 and coupled by hinge joints 1a at second ends thereof to the upper ribs 1, thus expanding or collapsing the upper ribs 1 in radial directions in response to the upward or downward movement of the spreader holder 16. Further, a stopper 20 is detachably mounted to the lower end of the connection member 12 and prevents the spreader holder 16 from being removed from the connection member 12. Each of the spreaders 2 comprises a first spreader part 2a which is coupled to the hinge joint 1a of the upper rib 1, and a second spreader part 2b which is coupled to the spreader holder 16. The second spreader part 2b is configured as a hollow pipe body which has a diameter sufficiently large to axially receive the first spreader part 2a therein and form an

extendible structure. A spring 2c is installed in the hollow body of the second spreader part 2b and allows the first spreader part 2a to form the extendible structure.

In the meantime, integrally mounted to the lower end of the stopper 20 is a rope connector 20a to hold a tension rope 31 which extends from the center of the ceiling part of the canopy of the tent 30, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7. Thus, the rope connector 20a prevents the center of the ceiling part of the canopy of the tent 30 from sagging when the tent 30 is fully pitched.

The above-mentioned parts of the frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents according to the first embodiment of the present invention are assembled with each other into a single frame as follows.

The rod-shaped connection member 12 is integrally mounted to the lower end of the rib holder 11, and the upper ribs 1 are coupled by hinges to the rib holder 11 in radial directions in the same manner as that described for the conventional tent frame. A hinge joint 1a is mounted to the upper part of each of the upper ribs 1.

Further, a lower rib 3 is coupled to the lower end of each of the upper ribs 1 by a hinge joint 3a having the same structure as a conventional hinge joint as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7, so that the lower ribs 3 can be folded upwards around the hinge joints 3a.

The spreader holder 16 integrated with a plurality of hinge block parts is movably fitted over the shank part of the connection member 12. The second spreader parts 2b are thus coupled by hinges to the block parts of the spreader holder 16, while the first spreader parts 2a are coupled to the hinge joints 1a of the upper ribs 1 using a plurality of locking pins 1b.

The springs 2c are installed in the hollow bodies of the second spreader parts 2b and allow the first spreader parts 2a to be inserted into the hollow bodies of the second spreader parts 2b while compressing the springs 2c, thus obtaining the assembled structure as shown in FIG. 5.

Thereafter, the stopper 20 is mounted to the lower end of the connection member 12, thus preventing the spreader holder 16 from being undesirably removed from the connection member 12.

After the parts of the tent frame have been completely assembled into a single body as described above, a canopy of the tent 30 is attached to the frame using both rib insert flaps 33a and hanging rings 33b. Thereafter, a tension rope 31, extending from the center of the ceiling part of the canopy of the tent 30, is connected to the rope connector 20a that is integrally mounted to the lower end of the stopper 20, so that the center of the ceiling part of the canopy of the tent 30 can be prevented from sagging when the tent 30 is

fully pitched, as shown in FIGS. 6 and 7.

The operation of the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the above-mentioned construction will be described herein below.

5 FIG. 6 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the frame according to the first embodiment of the present invention when the tent is collapsed. FIG. 7 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the frame according to the
10 first embodiment of the present invention when the tent is fully pitched.

When a user desires to close the pitched tent, the tent frame according to the first embodiment of the present invention is manipulated as follows.

15 As shown in FIG. 6, to close the pitched tent, a user holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at positions around the lower parts of the upper ribs 1, and forces the two selected upper ribs 1 inwards and downwards. Thus, all of the upper ribs 1 are moved inwards and downwards, thereby being
20 collapsed.

After all of the upper ribs 1 have been collapsed, the lower ribs 3 coupled to the upper ribs 1 by the hinge joints 3a are folded around the joints 3a, thus completely collapsing the tent 30.

25 During the above-mentioned tent collapsing action, in

which the user holds the lower parts of any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 and forces the two selected upper ribs 1 inwards and downwards, the spreader holder 16, fitted over the shank part of the connection member 12 and movable upwards and downwards along the shank part, is moved upwards along the shank part as it is forced upwards by the spreaders 2 coupled by hinges to the upper ribs 1.

During the above-mentioned action (the action of closing the upper ribs), the first spreader part 2a of each spreader 2 is elastically inserted into the hollow body of the second spreader part 2b (as shown by the arrow of FIG. 6) while compressing the spring 2c due to the folding force of the upper ribs 1.

When a user desires to pitch the closed tent, the tent frame is manipulated as follows.

As shown in FIG. 7, to pitch the closed tent which is in contact with the upper ribs 1 (in the state of FIG. 6), the user opens the folded lower ribs 3 from the closed upper ribs 1 by forcing the ends of the folded lower ribs 3 outwards and downwards, and holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at lower parts of the upper ribs 1 prior to forcing the two selected upper ribs 1 upwards and outwards. When the two selected upper ribs 1 are forced upwards and outwards by the user as described above, the spreader holder 16 is moved downwards along the shank part of the connection member

12. During the downward movement of the spreader holder 16 along the shank part of the connection member, the spreader holder 16 pushes the spreaders 2 toward the upper ribs 1.

In the above case, the first spreader parts 2a, which
5 have compressed the springs 2c in the hollow bodies of the second spreader parts 2b as shown in FIG. 6, move outwards in the hollow bodies of the second spreader parts 2b (as shown by the arrow of FIG. 7) due to the restoring force of the springs 2c. Due to the above-mentioned movement of the first spreader
10 parts 2a, the upper ribs 1 naturally expand in radial directions.

In other words, because the folding force of the upper ribs 1 is removed, the first spreader parts 2a are elastically pushed by the restoring force of the springs 2c and bias the
15 upper ribs 1 upwards and outwards.

Thus, all of the upper ribs 1 are elastically rotated upwards around the hinges of the rib holder 11 and are fully opened at one time, so that the automatic umbrella style canopy tent 30 is fully pitched.

20 As shown in FIG. 7, because a repulsive force acts both on the first and on the second spreader parts 2a and 2b due to the restoring force of the spring 2c when the tent 30 is in a fully pitched state, the spreader holder 16 can be prevented from being undesirably moved upwards.

25 In other words, the repulsive force, which acts both on

the first and on the second spreader parts 2a and 2b due to the restoring force of the spring 2c when the tent is pitched, restricts upward movement of the spreader holder 16, thus securely maintaining the locked state of the tent frame, so
5 that the pitched tent 30 can be prevented from being undesirably closed.

Herein below, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

10 FIG. 8 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the important elements of a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, according to the second embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 9 is a perspective view illustrating the assembled frame of FIG. 8.

15 As shown in the drawings, the general shape of the frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents according to the second embodiment of the present invention remains the same as that described for the first embodiment, but each of the spreaders 2 comprises a first spreader part 2a which is
20 coupled to the hinge joint 1a of the upper rib 1, and a second spreader part 2b which is coupled to the spreader holder 16. The rear part 2d of the first spreader part 2a is configured such that the diameter of the rear part 2d is reduced compared to the diameter of the front part, while the
25 second spreader part 2b is configured as a hollow pipe body

which has a diameter sufficiently large to axially receive the rear part 2d of the first spreader part 2a therein and form an extendible structure. A spring 2c is fitted over the rear part 2d of the first spreader part 2a, thus allowing the first
5 and second spreader parts 2a and 2b to form an extendible structure.

In the same manner as that described for the first embodiment of the present invention, the frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents according to the second embodiment
10 of the present invention includes the spreader holder 16 which is integrated with a plurality of hinge block parts and is movably fitted over the shank part of the connection member 12. The second spreader parts 2b are thus coupled by hinges to the block parts of the spreader holder 16, while the first
15 spreader parts 2a are coupled to the hinge joints 1a of the upper ribs 1 using a plurality of locking pins 1b.

The rear parts 2d of the first spreader parts 2a are inserted into the hollow bodies of the second spreader parts 2b with the springs 2c fitted over the rear parts 2d of the
20 first spreader parts 2a, so that an extendible structure comprising the first and second spreader parts 2a and 2b can be provided as shown in FIG. 9.

The above-mentioned assembled structure of the spreader remains the same as that described for the first embodiment,
25 and further explanation is thus deemed unnecessary.

The operation of the automatic umbrella style canopy tent according to the second embodiment of the present invention having the above-mentioned construction and assembled structure will be described herein below.

5 FIG. 10 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the frame according to the second embodiment of the present invention when the tent is collapsed. FIG. 11 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the frame according to the
10 second embodiment of the present invention when the tent is fully pitched.

First, when the user desires to close the pitched tent, the tent frame according to the second embodiment of the present invention is manipulated in the same manner as that
15 described for the first embodiment.

Described in detail, to close the pitched tent, a user holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at positions around the lower parts of the upper ribs 1, and forces the two selected upper ribs 1 inwards and downwards. In the above
20 case, the spreader holder 16, fitted over the shank part of the connection member 12 to be movable upwards and downwards along the shank part, is moved upwards along the shank part as it is forced upwards by the spreaders 2 coupled by hinges to the upper ribs 1.

25 During the above-mentioned action (the action of closing

the upper ribs), the rear part 2d of each first spreader part 2a is elastically inserted into the hollow body of the second spreader part 2b (as shown by the arrow of FIG. 10) while compressing the spring 2c fitted over the rear part 2d of the first spreader part 2a due to the folding force of the upper ribs 1.

When a user desires to pitch the closed tent according to the second embodiment, the tent frame is manipulated as follows.

10 As shown in FIG. 11, to pitch the closed tent which is in contact with the upper ribs 1 (in the state of FIG. 10), the user opens the folded lower ribs 3 from the closed upper ribs 1 by forcing the ends of the folded lower ribs 3 outwards and downwards, and holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at lower parts of the upper ribs 1 prior to forcing the two selected upper ribs 1 upwards and outwards. When the two selected upper ribs 1 are forced upwards and outwards by the user as described above, the spreader holder 16 is moved downwards along the shank part of the connection member 15 12. During the downward movement of the spreader holder 16 along the shank part of the connection member, the spreader holder 16 pushes the spreaders 2 toward the upper ribs 1.

In the above case, the first spreader parts 2a, which have compressed the springs 2c as shown in FIG. 10, 25 elastically extend outwards (as shown by the arrow of FIG. 11)

from the hollow bodies of the second spreader parts 2b due to the restoring force of the springs 2c. Due to the above-mentioned movement of the first spreader parts 2a, the upper ribs 1 naturally expand in radial directions.

5 In other words, because the folding force of the upper ribs 1 is removed, the first spreader parts 2a are elastically pushed by the restoring force of the springs 2c and bias the upper ribs 1 upwards and outwards.

Thus, all of the upper ribs 1 are elastically rotated
10 upwards around the hinges of the rib holder and are fully opened at one time, so that the automatic umbrella style canopy tent 30 is fully pitched.

As shown in FIG. 11, because a repulsive force acts both on the first and on the second spreader parts 2a and 2b due to
15 the restoring force of the spring 2c when the tent 30 is in a fully pitched state, the spreader holder 16 can be prevented from being undesirably moved upwards in the same manner as that described for the first embodiment.

In other words, the repulsive force, which acts both on
20 the first and on the second spreader parts 2a and 2b due to the restoring force of the spring 2c when the tent is pitched, restricts the upward movement of the spreader holder 16, thus securely maintaining the locked state of the tent frame, so that the pitched tent 30 can be prevented from being
25 undesirably closed.

Herein below, a third embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 12 is an exploded perspective view illustrating the important elements of a frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents, according to the third embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 13 is a perspective view illustrating the assembled frame of FIG. 12.

As shown in the drawings, the general shape of the frame for automatic umbrella style canopy tents according to the third embodiment of the present invention remains the same as that described for the first and second embodiments, but each of the spreaders 2 is configured as an integrated structure which comprises a front stopper 2e provided at the front end of the spreader 2 coupled to the hinge joint 1a of the upper rib 1, and a rear stopper 2f provided at the rear end of the spreader coupled to the spreader holder 16. A movable block 2h, which is integrated with a coupling rod 2g and coupled to the hinge joint 1a, is provided on the spreader 2 at a position between the front and rear stoppers 2e and 2f, so that the block 2h moves along the spreader 2. A spring 2c is fitted over the spreader 2 at a position behind the movable block 2h, thus causing the movable block 2h to be elastically movable.

In the same manner as that described for the first and second embodiments of the present invention, the frame for

automatic umbrella style canopy tents according to the third embodiment of the present invention includes a spreader holder 16 which is integrated with a plurality of hinge block parts and is movably fitted over the shank part of the connection
5 member 12.

The rear ends of the spreaders 2 are thus coupled by hinges to the block parts of the spreader holder 16, while the coupling rods 2g of the movable blocks 2h provided at the front ends of the spreaders 2 are coupled to the hinge joints
10 1a of the upper ribs 1 using a plurality of locking pins 1b. In the above state, a spring 2c is fitted over each of the spreaders 2 at a position behind the movable block 2h, so that the extendible structure of the spreader 2 shown in FIG. 13 is provided.

15 The above-mentioned parts of the tent frame according to the third embodiment are assembled into a single structure in the same manner as that described for the first embodiment of the present invention, and further explanation is thus deemed not necessary.

20 The operation of the automatic umbrella style canopy tent according to the third embodiment of the present invention having the above-mentioned construction and assembled structure will be described herein below.

FIG. 14 is a front view illustrating the automatic
25 umbrella style canopy tent having the frame according to the

third embodiment of the present invention when the tent is collapsed. FIG. 15 is a front view illustrating the automatic umbrella style canopy tent having the frame according to the third embodiment of the present invention when the tent is
5 fully pitched.

First, when the user desires to close the pitched tent, the tent frame according to the third embodiment of the present invention is manipulated in the same manner as that described for the first and second embodiments.

10 Described in detail, to close the pitched tent, a user holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at positions around the lower parts of the upper ribs 1, and forces the two selected upper ribs 1 inwards and downwards. In the above case, the spreader holder 16, fitted over the shank part of
15 the connection member 12 and movable upwards and downwards along the shank part, is moved upwards along the shank part as the spreader holder 16 is forced upwards by the spreaders 2 coupled by hinges to the upper ribs 1.

During the above-mentioned action (the action of closing
20 the upper ribs), both the coupling rods 2g and the movable blocks 2h integrated with the rods 2g are moved along with the upper ribs 1 due to the folding force of the upper ribs 1, and the spreader holder 16 moves upwards. In the above case, the range of upward movement of the spreader holder 16 is limited
25 by the lower shoulder of the rib holder 11, so that the

springs 2c fitted over the spreaders 2 are compressed by the movable blocks 2h and maintained in the compressed state, as shown in FIG. 14.

When a user desires to pitch the closed tent according to the third embodiment of the present invention, the tent frame is manipulated as follows.

As shown in FIG. 15, to pitch the closed tent which is in contact with the upper ribs 1 (in the state of FIG. 14), the user opens the folded lower ribs 3 from the closed upper ribs 1 by forcing the ends of the folded lower ribs 3 outwards and downwards, and holds any two diametrically opposite upper ribs 1 at lower parts of the upper ribs 1 prior to forcing the two selected upper ribs 1 upwards and outwards. The spreader holder 16 is moved downwards along the shank part of the connection member 12. During the downward movement of the spreader holder 16 along the shank part of the connection member, the spreader holder 16 pushes the spreaders 2 toward the upper ribs 1.

In the above case, the movable blocks 2h, which have compressed the springs 2c as shown in FIG. 14, elastically move outwards (as shown by the arrow of FIG. 15) along the spreaders 2 due to the restoring force of the springs 2c. During the above-mentioned movement of the movable blocks 2h, the coupling rods 2g integrated with the movable blocks 2h move along with the blocks 2h, thus naturally expanding the

upper ribs 1 in radial directions.

In other words, because the folding force of the upper ribs 1 is removed, the coupling rods 2g of the movable blocks 2h are elastically pushed by the restoring force of the springs 2c and bias the upper ribs 1 upwards and outwards.

Thus, all of the upper ribs 1 are elastically rotated upwards around the hinges of the rib holder and fully opened at one time, so that the automatic umbrella style canopy tent 30 according to the third embodiment of the present invention is fully pitched.

Furthermore, as shown in FIG. 15, a repulsive force acts both on the coupling rod 2g of the movable block 2h and on the spreader 2 due to the restoring force of the spring 2c when the tent 30 is in a fully pitched state, so that the spreader holder 16 can be prevented from being undesirably moved upwards in the same manner as that described for the first and second embodiments.

In other words, the repulsive force, which acts both on the coupling rod 2g of the movable block 2h and on the spreader 2 due to the restoring force of the spring 2c when the tent is pitched, restricts the upward movement of the spreader holder 16, thus securely maintaining the locked state of the tent frame, so that the pitched tent 30 can be prevented from being undesirably closed.

Although the preferred embodiments of the present

invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the
5 accompanying claims.